The New-York Times.

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THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Two Hundred Men Discharged at Piermont—They Drive Off the New Employes.

Twenty-five Metropolitan Volunteers Dispatched to the Scene of Riot.

THE RIOTERS ARMED WITH MUSKETS AND CANNON.

A large number of laborers are employed by the New-Hallroad Company, at their freight terminus, on the Hudson, at Piermont, to unload barges and barges that arrive with freight at that point. About [illegible] are employed there the year round, except in the coldest part of Winter, when the ice obstructs navigation, and prevents the passage of their freight boats up the North River. Following the lead of other [illegible], the Superintendent last week announced to the laborers that their wages, after the first of December, would be reduced from $1 to 75 cents per day. This announcement was the signal for a general murmur of discontent throughout the ranks of the laborers, and who, after consultation together, notified the Superintendent that they would not work at the reduced rate; alleging that the increased expenses of living and the prospect of a cold Winter made it impossible for them to feed and clothe themselves and their families upon six shillings per day. After [illegible] days, and finding that others would be taken in the City to take their places. But determined not to be cowed in this manner, the discharged men declared that they would resist unto death the [illegible] of any going at the reduced rate. Not content with their threats, however, the discharged men came to the City and hired two [illegible] laborers, who were got together and sent up to Piermont on Thursday. They found upon their arrival the whole place up in arms and ready to give them a warm reception. They attempted to land, but were warned off, but being placed alongside the dock by the steamboat there was no alternative but by hand and violence to hold the place against the rebels. Clubs, stones and missiles of all kinds were now put in requisition, and the invading and expelling forces were joined in a fierce contest. The new comers were seized and pitched into the dock, they were pummeled with shillalahs and fists until they were obliged to beat a retreat. They extricated themselves on board the boat, put their wounded under the care of the surgeon, (the cook,) and waited for the steamer to carry them back to the City.

When they arrived here, and reported the state of affairs at Piermont, the Agent of the Company immediately applied to the Superintendent of Police for advice and assistance. He represented that the [illegible], with a force, was on the ground at Piermont, but without further assistance was wholly powerless to manage the strikers. The Superintendent informed him that, as the disturbed district was outside of his jurisdiction, he could not render the [illegible] aid of his force, but would offer them the privilege of volunteering to the number of twenty-five men. They were apportioned in the following manner: the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Fourteenth precincts might each furnish five men. The number was very soon made up from the most resolute and daring in the respective Precincts; and each armed with his club, a Colt's Revolver, and in full Police uniform, reported himself for duty. They chose a leader from their own number, All things being now ready, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the two armed laborers, accompanied by the Policemen, went on board the Erie Railroad [illegible] for the scene of disturbance. It was [illegible] that the turbulents had stationed themselves on the dock, and had planted cannon upon the dock, [illegible] if the new recruits attempted to land, they would sink the steamer. This matters stood at the approaches of the boat. The Superintendent of the Railroad accompanied his force, and expressed the determination to put down the revolt, and set his new men to work. A serious collision is expected.

LATER.

Piermont Officers Maltreated.

The President of the Erie Railway Company received dispatches again a late hour from Piermont. The Sheriff attending the workmen and Police force arrived opposite the landing at Piermont, [illegible] men, and the place converted into a fortress. A brass six-pounder was planted upon the landing, ready to be used against the steamboat and her party, which were warned not to approach. The latter declared their willingness to go to work, but were determined to resist to the death the landing of any person to supersede them. The steamer was accordingly removed to a secure distance from the town, and anchored to await the events of the morning. The Policemen occupy the cabin of the boat, are well provided with the comforts of life, and intend to take it easy. Their action in the morning will depend upon the orders received from headquarters. It is claimed that under the law organizing the Metropolitan Police force, their field of operations is only bounded by the State, and that they can be moved to any point to assist in protecting the peace, or putting down insurrection.

The Treasury Estimates for 1858-59.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared the following estimates of appropriations necessary for the public service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1858. We omit fractions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1857.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of January, 1856, I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the House of Representatives, estimates of the appropriations [illegible] to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, viz:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of [illegible] $9,990,003

To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the General Post-Office 3,854,900

Pensions 766,500

Indian Department 1,437,104

Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous 14,076,619

Military Academy 162,804

Fortifications, ordnance, &c 3,488,113

Naval establishment 13,930,648

Steam mail service 955,850

Total $50,312,943

To the estimate are added statements showing, first, appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, made by former acts of Congress, of a special and definite character, as follows:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs $4,805,910

Compensation to General Post-Office for [illegible] service 700,000

Arming and equipping militia 200,000

Civilization of Indians 10,000

Interest on public debt 1,445,314

Total $7,165,224

Second, Existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1858, as follows:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous $7,350,616

Interior Department—Pension and Indian 1,941,570

War Department 3,599,980

Navy Department 4,294,479

Total $16,386,565

Grand total $74,004,733

There follows a statement of the several appropriations which may be applied to the surplus fund, according to law, &c.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND OUR CENTRAL PARK.—The monthly meeting of the Americus Institute was held on Thursday evening, General Blair in the Chair.

From the Board of Managers of the late Fair, the following financial report was submitted:

RECEIPTS.

From the Treasurer	$1,000 00	
For admission to the Palace	27,318 00	$28,318 00
Discount on uncurrent money and unsalable bills		77 85
		$28,395 85
Bills paid by checks	$18,100 21	
Bills paid by cash	2,800 00	$20,900 21
Balance deposited in the Butchers and [illegible]		$7,495 64
Receipts this day		7,495 64
Estimated expenses unsettled		5,000 00
Leaving a surplus of		$2,495 64

The following reports, &c., in connection had been prepared and submitted during the last month, viz: the proposals of the usual bills, &c.; also, that a committee, in conjunction with those from the Library Committee, to superintend the [illegible] of $600 had been made by them.

The meeting was then adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—The Secret Agent of the Administration.

The Contest for the Speakership—The Other Officers of the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The agent of the Administration, who represented them in Kansas during the sitting of the Convention, was HENRY L. MARTIN, a shrewd and intelligent Mississippian, then and now Clerk in the Interior Department under Secretary THOMPSON. MARTIN was constantly present at the Convention councils, and it was chiefly through his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people. As the agent of the Administration his credentials were strengthened by the fact that he was at the same time a Clerk in the Government service, and his influence was paramount. Except for his interference, it is fully believed that the Judge Elmore Party, who favored a free submission of the Constitution, would have triumphed.

It was MARTIN's dispatch to Washington, also, which led the President and the *Union* to take their positions so early in favor of the Convention's action.

It is stated that although under Governor WALKER's influence the President struck from the original draft of the Message his recommendation in favor of sustaining the action of the Convention, since the Governor left he has restored it, and is determined to take bold ground in favor of the admission of Kansas at once under the Lecompton Constitution. It would seem more probable that he will not commit himself on the question either way.

The Democratic members of Congress from the Northwest are very decided in their declarations for the Walker and Douglas policy.

The rivalries for the Speakership have all been compromised, through the influence of the President. The bargain is that PHELPS shall withdraw in favor of ORR, and that the latter, when elected—as he will be—shall appoint PHELPS Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and J. GLANCY JONES Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This arrangement makes JONES the political and PHELPS the financial leader of the House.

The contest for Printer, Clerk and Doorkeeper continues warm. For Printer, WENDELL's friends are very confident. They think he is sure of 55 votes. CORNELIUS's friends are equally confident. They say the Northwest has had no patronage in a long while, and that they will insist now on a recognition of her claims. BANKS is also gaining considerable strength. The contest will be triangular, and the danger to WENDELL's success is, that if he does not get a majority on the first or second ballot, his Southern friends will drop off and concentrate on BANKS, which will elect the latter. The chances are that there will eventually be some arrangement of union between WENDELL's and SHERMAN's friends, [illegible] to Abam in favor of BANKS, gave him some alarming intimations of their power to retaliate. ORR promised to be a good boy, and so he will, unless he sees it safe to be treacherous, in which event he cannot resist his nature.

GEORGE W. BOWMAN, editor of the *Gazette*, at Bedford, Penn., has been determined upon by the President for Superintendent of Public Printing.

There is some little danger that MCKEON will be removed, as the President would deem this a cheap opportunity to indicate to those who are disposed to fly the track on the Kansas question, that party discipline will be rigidly enforced against rebels.

The removal of BUTTERWORTH is not contemplated.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Constitution framed by the recent Kansas Constitutional Convention, is warmly approved by Senator STUART and other prominent Democrats. Although Senator DOUGLAS has freely expressed himself against the Lecompton movement, the opinion is current that he will not place himself in direct antagonism to the Administration.

The appearances are that the House will effect an organization on Monday without trouble. The contest is particularly warm for Postmaster, Door-keeper and Printer.

It is now contemplated to send the President's Message in advance only to New-York, Philadelphia and Richmond. A decision in the matter will probably be arrived at to-morrow.

It is understood that the Republican caucus will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania; BLAIR, of Missouri, or WASHBURN, of Maine, will probably receive the nomination for Speaker. The present intention is to make no other nominations.

The Democratic Caucus—Superintendent of Public Printing—The Naval Courts—Theatrical Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives will hold their caucus on Saturday evening next. As I have heretofore stated in my dispatches, there are serious symptoms of a breeze. Strenuous efforts are making to prevent the breaking out of the storm, but with what success it would be venturous to suggest.

The Kansas question is the point of conflict. Some Northern men are exceedingly anxious to have an expression of the exact meaning of "Popular Sovereignty"—and the same sentiment actuates many gentlemen from the South. The latter hold that Slavery exists in Federal Territory by the Constitution until legislated out; and the former insist that it cannot exist at all except as the *creature* of legislation.

The Kansas question brings this other issue up for discussion and decision; and the new plank, which it has recently assumed, complicates it very much. Gentlemen from both sections, but especially from the South, desire to have the Party define its position, by adopting declaratory resolutions which cannot be misinterpreted.

Of course, if resolutions are introduced in the caucus, and discussion is permitted upon them, a row is inevitable; but the attempt will be made to rule them "out of order" at once, and so choke down the rebels who are impudent enough to want to know what *are* the principles they are called upon to sustain. True, the Democratic Caucus two years ago considered and adopted a set of resolutions; but the precedent will not be considered binding, as the present is a dangerous time in which to handle edge tools. I adhere to my impression that the Democracy will not give their squabbles airing until *after* the spoils shall have been distributed.

The President will send to the Senate immediately the nomination of a successor to Mr. STARKE, Superintendent of Public Printing, whose commission expires with the meeting of Congress. When the nomination will be him not transpired. It should be some one who is a good judge of printing paper, and who is above all corrupting influences, as he has heavy contracts for paper to give out, and fine opportunity to rob the Government, if he chooses, by collusion with contractors, and accepting from them paper equal in name, but less in weight than their engagements call for. [Our Correspondent's dispatch above, of a later date, indicates the person fixed upon by the President for the position.—ED. TIMES.]

Lieutenant W. D. PORTER, late of the United States Navy, having applied for trial before the Naval Court of Inquiry, now sitting here, was requested by the Court to hand in a list of his witnesses. In order that he might know what witnesses he needed to summon, he asked for a statement of the charges pending against him, which, of course, was not given him. Accordingly, he handed in a list of a hundred and fifty witnesses, including the President, and various other dignitaries, all of whom had known him, his character and services. The Court murmured at this, declaring that it could not summon all these, and asking what in the world he wanted to prove by them. The Lieutenant's answer was that he would not tell what he wanted to prove by them, as he did not know what was charged against him. Yesterday, the case coming up for trial, the Lieutenant found that his witnesses had not been summoned, whereupon he entered his protest, and left the Court. The case excites some merriment in Naval circles.

The denizens of Washington who have looked forward with much regret to the absence of any refined place of amusement to beguile awdy the weary after Congress hours throughout the Winter, have been relieved of a heavy prospective misfortune, by the announcement that Messrs. BOUCICAULT & SEGAR, the managers of Wallack's Theatre, have leased Carusi's Saloon, in this city, and are already busily engaged in transforming it into a neat and elegant theatre, in which to present us a succession of such entertainments as they know so well how to improvise. The saloon is to be lengthened some ten or fifteen feet, and provided with new and commodious avenues of entrance and egress. A graceful dress circle will be hung at the sides and front of the hall, leaving the floor for a spacious parquette. The walls are to be hung in Turkey red, with decorations in gold,—and in all its appointments effort will be made to please the eye and secure the greatest amount of comfort to the theatre-going public. It is estimated that the building when thus improved will accommodate a thousand or twelve hundred persons. The well-earned prestige of both the gentlemen who have embarked in this enterprise is sufficient guaranty of the character of the performances which they will provide; and everybody here looks forward to many happy evenings of instruction and delight in the new theatre. Most of the members of the foreign embassies, and leading politicians here have already entered their names as subscribers, and there is every prospect of a brilliant and successful season. The performances are to be confined almost exclusively to vaudeville, light opera and ballet. The season is expected to open about Christmas.

S.

Fugitive Slave Case in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Dec. 4.

About eight days since the agents of Dr. VALLANDIGHAM, of *Frankfort*, Ky., captured a fugitive slave at Naples, Illinois. When en route to Kentucky the negro was taken under a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge WALLACE, who liberated him. He was immediately re-arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner REA, who, after hearing the case, decided that the negro should go back to Slavery. He was again re-arrested on a writ issued by Judge WALLACE, before whom some questions of State sovereignty are now being discussed.

It is claimed by the negro's counsel, that he is free under the Fugitive Slave law and Dred Scott decision, as well as the State Constitution.

Meanwhile, Dr. VALLANDIGHAM has been arrested on the affidavit of the negro, for kidnapping, and his case is now in progress before Mayor WALLACE.

[illegible]

SYRACUSE, Friday, Dec. 4.

The primary examination in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* MILLER and others, has been closed. The seven prisoners accused by MILLER of the murder of CRADDOCK have been discharged. MILLER's testimony occupied two days. The defendants, save MILLER, severally introduced testimony proving an *alibi* and good character; also giving MILLER a bad name, and stamping him as unworthy of belief. District-Attorney CRAIG moved for the commitment of MILLER on the charge of perjury, but the Justice replied that he was already held on the charge of murder by his own confession. Tremendous applause followed from the large crowd present upon the discharge of the parties implicated by MILLER.

The Steamer America's Repair.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Captain LOTT, of the steamship *America*, publishes a card denying that the Purser withheld from the agent of the Associated Press at Halifax the report of the *Persia*, etc. Captain L. says the *Persia* and ship *Dreadnought* were recorded on the passenger list, which also contained the following:

"Nov. 23, at 8:30 A. M., passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound east."

Closing of the State Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Canal Commissioners here this day decided to close the New-York State Canals, on Thursday, the 10th inst., unless sooner closed by ice.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Southern Mail as late as due has been received. The newspapers contain nothing of importance.

The schooner *Louisa*, from New-York for Attakapas, is reported lying under Abaco, with her masts cut away. Another schooner was also alongside, assisting her.

The Baltic's News.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, Dec. 4.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Collins steamship *Baltic, now due off Cape Race.* The news yact of the New-York Associated Press, and another vessel employed for the purpose, in consequence of the present very foggy weather, are off the Cape, to endeavor to obtain the *Baltic's* advices.

Departure of the Niagara from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 4.

The British Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at 1 and sailed at 3 o'clock, this morning, for Liverpool. Weather cloudy, with a light north wind.

From Boston.

THE MAYORALTY—ACQUITTAL OF SUTTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

A large meeting of citizens was held last evening, when FREDERICK W. LINCOLN was nominated for Mayor, and also a full ticket for Aldermen.

HENRY L. SUTTON, tried for killing JOHN MILSON, the "Lovejoy Boy," in an affray, was acquitted by the Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation.

CUMMINGS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR THE MURDER OF STORER.—The Albany *Journal* says: "Judge GOULD, this morning, in the Court of Over and Terminer, sentenced JOHN CUMMINGS to be hung on the 29th of January next, between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M., for the murder of STORER, in Rotterdam. The Judge, in pronouncing sentence, spoke very feelingly towards the condemned, on account of his youth and his widowed mother, but very decidedly in regard to the act which he had committed. His mother was in the Court-room when the sentence of death was pronounced. She was almost frantic with grief, calling upon her son to come to her, while tears were rolling down her cheeks. It was a sorrowful scene—one in which all present sympathized with her and her son. Public opinion is strongly in favor of sparing the life of the condemned; not because he did not kill STORER, but because the killing was manslaughter, rather than murder. An appeal will be made to the Governor to intercede and commute the sentence, in which the friends of the condemned will be aided, doubtless, by the prosecuting officers, and perhaps the Court.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.—The office of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, heretofore, will be kept open straight throughout the coming week. This is a change which has long been needed.

Daguerreotype Gallery of Criminals at the Detective Police Office.

The culprits of New-York, pickpockets, burglars, shoplifters, forgers, and the whole genus of swindlers, owe no debt of gratitude to Monsieur DAGUERRE. Science is certainly on the side of morality, honesty, and the great family of virtues. The electric telegraph, a few years ago, went dead against the rogues, and now the daguerreotyping or photographing art lends itself to the same end.

At the head quarters of the Detective Police, at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, in this City, Sergeant LEFFERTS has commenced a gallery of daguerreotype portraits, which promises to do good service to the community. A few weeks since, the idea struck him that the old plan of a verbal description of a rascal's personal appearance entered on the Police books, as to height, complexion, age, &c., &c., might be greatly amended. He accordingly made arrangements with a daguerreotypist to take, in a cheap but correct manner, the portraits of such notabilities in the ranks of pickpockets, burglars, &c., as might from day to day be entered to the notice of the Police. The result, thus far, is twenty-eight likenesses of well-authenticated culprits, male and female. No portrait is taken unless the party is well known to the Police as an old and hardened offender. Nobody arrested on suspicion, of course, is taken, nor even on a second arrest after a first conviction. There must be positive proof that the man or woman, girl or boy, whose likeness is added to the Rogue's Gallery of the Detective Police, is an incorrigible offender, not driven to crime through want or temptation, but adopting it on system as a profession and means of livelihood.

It struck our reporter yesterday, on examining the portraits already executed, and in the possession of Sergeant LEFFERTS, that the rogues of the City must drive a flourishing trade. Of the twenty-eight persons exhibited, only two were badly dressed. The rest—some of them with a characteristic flashiness of appearance—were evidently on good terms with the tailor or dress-maker. The reporter's eye first rested on a notorious female shoplifter, arrayed in costly silk and jewelry, who, both day and night, may be met on the dollar side of Broadway. Another female, a noted picker, was apparently in no danger of having "nothing to wear" for some time to come, if she could manage to escape another arrest. So with the male culprits. Good broadcloth coats, velvet or satin vests of a conspicuous pattern, and plenty of jewelry. Jewelry is a predominant feature of dress in these detective police pictures. What struck our reporter again was the youth of the rascals. But few were over twenty years of age, and most of them were still less mature. The records of the criminal courts show that more than three-fourths of the crime committed in New-York is done by boys, and Sergeant LEFFERTS, with his pictures, teaches us the same thing. We are certainly not training up the child in the way he should go.

To each portrait belonging to Sergeant LEFFERTS' Gallery a number is attached. In a book kept for the purpose, the number is entered and the history of the individual, as far as known, his age, nativity, nature of his crimes, and the number of times he has been convicted, with any other interesting personal anecdote or peculiarity, are duly registered. It is Sergeant LEFFERTS' intention, when he has added a few more portraits to his list, to have them placed in a large case, in the Superintendent's room, so that everybody can inspect them. Already, some arrests have been made by means of these portraits, and three or four of the thieves so unenviably distinguished, have quitted New-York for parts unknown, convinced that DAGUERRE had put an end to the chances of success in this locality. The young thief's death

[illegible]

with a certainty of going to prison in addition to [illegible] constituting a likeness to the list of the criminal celebrities of his day and generation.

LOST OVERBOARD.—As the ship *Mary Hazard*, of [illegible], from China, was passing Sandy Hook inward, on Thursday, CHARLES SHERMAN, one of the crew who was furling the skysail, fell from aloft, and striking the foretopsail yard in his descent dropped overboard and was lost.

FIVE MEN RESCUED AT SEA.—The British ship *Star* arrived at Charleston on Thursday, having on board the Captain and four men belonging to the schooner *Northern Light*, of Bucksport, Me., which was abandoned at sea on the 9th inst., in a waterlogged condition.

☞ The bark *Mary C. Potter*, of Boston, before reported fallen in with on Frying Pan Shoal, abandoned, was from Santa Cruz, Cuba, for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of mahogany, H. P. TAIT, master. She was abandoned in a sinking condition, Nov. 21, lat. 33°18' north, lon. 77°. Crew saved and taken to Wilmington, N. C.

☞ The ship *Golden Star*, at New-Orleans, experienced a severe gale on the 12th ult., in lat. 27° 5', lon. 73° 50', in which she lost her maintopgallant mast, and spring mainmast. On the 7th ult., lat. 26° 40', lon. 66° 46' JAMES PEREZ, of Portugal, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

☞ The Newsboys' Lodging-house, where newsboys are provided with a home and instruction, is in need of assistance. C. WINCHELL, the Superintendent, to whom at No. 128 Fulton-street, contributions should be sent, says $200 would enable him to furnish comfortable Winter accommodations for 70 homeless boys. The charity deserves support.

The Walker Expedition.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

Those favorably disposed towards the Walker expedition have had their hopes in the great enterprise of the Regenerator of Central America renewed by the late advices from the Isthmus, an effort to discredit or comfort which has been very industriously made here by Gen. WALKER's enemies, but been coldly received on all sides. The civil war which has been declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica *has a peculiar significance, aside from the Transit matter, and manifests a settled hostility on the part of the first Republic towards Costa Rica, and a determination to accomplish her extirpation it.* It is in this internecine spirit that the war will be waged, and any possible settlement of the Transit dispute will be wholly inadequate to terminate it. *There is, no doubt, an understanding between Gen. Walker and Martinez in this matter; and a coalition will probably be formed between them to crush out the odious power of Costa Rica, and to establish a basis for the ulterior enterprise of the Americans in Nicaragua.* In any view, the appearance of Gen. WALKER on the scene of action cannot be but most opportune, and the prospects opened to him in the condition of a civil war in the country cannot be otherwise than flattering and obviously and emphatically favorable to the objects of his expedition.

The transfer of Gen. LAMAR, of Texas, from the appointment of Minister to the Argentine Republic to that post in Nicaragua, does not evince that hostility which the Administration was thought to bear towards the expedition of WALKER. Gen. LAMAR's views on the extension of the area of the American institutions are well-known to the country.

The New-York Election and Kansas Affairs at Washington.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Administration is believed to be relieved of a *strong load by the defeat of Mayor WOOD, though they were unwilling to say so.* There is no reason to believe, however, that any incumbent of a United States office in New-York is to be removed, on account of opposition to Mayor WOOD. The appointment of a District-Attorney in the place of Mr. KETCHUM, upon the expiration of his term, has no reference to this matter. It has been understood that this office of District-Attorney was to be rotated.

It is generally understood among the Democratic members who have arrived, that there will be no row in Congress on the Kansas question. The difficulty, whatever it may be, will be met with a conciliatory spirit, both by Northern and Southern Democrats, and will be settled. Perhaps Judge DOUGLAS, as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, can devise a means of pacification that will be accepted by the Kansas people. *If Congress were to pass an enabling act, at once, under the Lecompton Constitution of the Convention, it would be quite fair.* It is to be remembered that the Lecompton Convention was not called under an act of Congress. A bill authorizing the call was considered, but not acted upon.

The President will allude in his message to this subject, and then turn it over entirely to Congress.

A New Effort for the Protection of Women.

Pursuant to Circular, a meeting was held on Friday evening in the Clinton Hall, for the purpose of organizing a society whose object should be to provide for the present destitution of women.

About 25 ladies and the same number of gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Dr. L. T. WARNER, and Mr. D. C. VAN NORMAN officiated as Secretary.

A letter was received from Mr. HORACE GREELEY inclosing $20, sympathising with the feelings of the promoters of the Association, and regretting his inability to attend. A note from Mr. BOSEMAN was received, commencing the meeting, and stating that it would be impossible to give it his personal attention.

Mr. PAY being called on by the Chairman, said the case of the poor was the primary, nay the chief object of every civilized nation. The Jews were dispersed because they were guilty of "grinding the faces of the poor." Throughout England the beggar has certain privileges. In no sense in regard to mere charity, had the people of New-York been spending. Charity assumed innumerable forms. But it was one thing to give charity after the person has fallen and quite another to give it before. We ought to respect women. We ought to remember our history. In past times many had been sent over from England in poverty, as how we propose to send females to the West; and from them originated some of our best families. MALTHUS, styled great because he made great blunders, had said, that wherever a soldier could be found there might be found a woman lost to shame. And the knowledge which the speaker had of the condition of European population fully confirmed that position. And here the fact was upon us that thousands are thrown out of employ. Men can rise above their afflictions, but woman is restricted from the effort which would save her. Women have a right to call upon society not to restrict them in the pursuit of proper occupations. In this matter they were regarded with jealousy, and hampered in every way. Women were the first to suffer and the last to feel their redemption. We had railroads which computed travel not by miles but by hours. St. Louis may be reached in 56 hours. He understood the plan was to select a commodious and capacious house in this City as a temporary asylum for respectable young women until the channel of regular feminine labor can be locatined by the efforts of these ladies of the Committee, who going West may discover localities where the labor of such young women may be needed. A brief advertisement the other day produced no fewer than 500 applicants. There were no fewer than 7,000 young women in this City who were ready to be sent and anxious to go West. He believed the directors of railroads were willing to forego part of the railroad fare for such parties. From Indiana he had received intimation that labor was wanted. If the ladies would do their best with apostolic fervor to raise money, there was no doubt of success. He proposed that each person leave the meeting with a full intent to work apostolically, and thus an army of adjurators would easily be raised. This was a representative meeting, and though not numerous, would be found to be influential. Through the newspapers, an idea which might be hid under a dark bushel to night, a truth enunciated in a small room of philanthropy like this, would be found to be burning on a high hill and shedding its warmth around to-morrow.

By desire of the President, Mrs. FARNHAM rose to state a few facts. As Mr. PAY had stated, vague advertisements had been issued with the intent of feeling the tone of public sympathy on the part of the highest and also the most helpless part of humanity. The Committee had agreed to sound the extent of public pleasure. The advertisement appeared in two [illegible] Wednesday, and by conference with [illegible] ladies, with the magistracy, and responsible persons of all classes, attempt to enlist their cooperation.

Mrs. FARNHAM then read the preamble and resolutions, upon which a society had been organized. These are of a formal character, and their spirit is embodied in the preceding statement.

On invitation of Mrs. FARNHAM Mr. PEASE addressed the meeting. He said that there were from 20,000 to 28,000 unfortunate women in New-York. He thought the number had increased 1,000 this Fall. He had conversed with many upon the street, and they have told him they have gone there within the last month or two. Many of them got a comfortable subsistence previously. What should be done ought to be done immediately. If we could send away 40 a week, admitting that had been done, it would only begin to meet the demands of the case. The great mass of those who have hitherto got a living by the needle or by prostitution have exhausted their means, and crowds are living upon the street having pawned their last articles of clothing. We had never experienced so terrible a crisis as this. Our banks may fail, but when women are compelled to sacrifice their virtue what have we got left? After all the existing institutions had done their best, their efforts were but as a drop in the bucket. He was glad to find that this was specially a Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

Mr. FARNHAM would add a word as to the pressing demand for immediate action. For three weeks the time had been spent by her in investigations, which prove that every 24 hours of peace which goes over us consigns more women who had lately been pure and womanly, to shame. Many had gone to the street from inevitable necessity, having pawned all they had in the last extremity. And it must be remembered that an abandoned woman cannot resume her place, if she desire it, because others fill them whose presence is more desirable.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting ought to be to indorse, by definite proposition, the action the ladies had taken.

Mr. HUNTLEY then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, In view of the facts and statements laid before this meeting, that some prompt and efficient action is required immediately in behalf of the unemployed working women in this City. And that for this purpose the plan of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," which has been started, seems to us wise, humane, feasible, and economical; and that we do heartily indorse and commend it to the confidence of the City authorities and of liberal persons who recognize their obligation to aid the destitute and helpless in their time of suffering and peril.

It was suggested that books should be left for subscription at appropriate places, including the banks and hotels. Also, that a card might be drawn up for circulation among respectable citizens, and especially to the clergy, stating where subscription lists might be found, and requesting that ministers would read such notices on the Sabbath.

The Chairman said it would be well that though two bodies were present, namely, members of the Society and strangers, that the Society should proceed to enrol itself.

Subscriptions are to be received at Messrs. BARING & JOHNS', No. 194 William-street; also, at Mr. R. W. HAMMETT'S, No. 2 Bowling-green. The process of enrolment proceeded, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers met again yesterday and resumed the canvass. Some time was consumed in considering the order in which the canvass should proceed. It was finally decided that the Wards should be called in their numerical order, beginning with the lowest; and that if the Aldermen were not present when their Wards were called, they should not lose their order again on the same day until all the Wards had been called. The canvass commenced with the Fifth Ward, and the result showed an increase of seven votes for TIEMANN, as heretofore published. The totals were as follows:

WOOD	1,259	TIEMANN	1,712

There was also a favorable increase in the Eleventh, which was as follows:

WOOD	2,099	TIEMANN	2,944

In the First Ward the aggregate vote for Mayor was:

WOOD	1,270	TIEMANN	647

In the third Police District, J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Independent Democratic candidate, is elected by a majority of from 1,200 to 1,500.

It was reported yesterday that Alderman HOFFMAN's election (Third District) would be contested by Mr. BARNES. He claims that twenty-one votes cast for him were thrown out by the Inspectors because the name was spelled with one *n*. No return of them was made to the CANVASSERS. If allowed, he is elected.

The Board meets again at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE ABROAD.

Prospect of Another Rise in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Second Failure to Launch the Leviathan.

The *America's* mails from Boston reached this City yesterday afternoon. We give full details of the important financial summary which a telegraphic summary was received from Halifax.

There is not much general [illegible] Europe by this arrival. The London *Times* has given the following description of the [illegible] presents for Queen VICTORIA, brought by the American Embassadors:

PRINCE MARIUS SCIPIONE BORGHESE, one of the [illegible] of the first or major Kings of Rome, brought letters from the Kings, written in [illegible] presents from the two Kings of Siam to the Queen were arranged on either side of the throne. They consisted on Eastern ornaments of gold, studded with diamonds, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times, Saturday, December 5, 1857.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Foster Follett, vs. John Kenny.—Motion to compel defendant to receive papers.

William Mowbray, &c., vs. Patrick H. O'Brien.—Referred to Edward Underhill, Esq.

Samuel Hallenbeck vs. Maria Meyer.—Referred to Alexander Thain, Esq.

Albert De Groot vs. Kansas Sims.—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Oscar Barlizar vs. F. Gustav Fischer.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Thomas Gunning vs. Marshall O. Roberts.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Messenger Mystic.

Below Bunker Chamber.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Barnard, Justice.

Peter Smith and John Flaherty were tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. The former is about 50 years old and the latter much younger. Judge Barnard sentenced the former to four years and the latter to two years in the State Prison and fined them $250 each.

Daniel Dilcock and John Flaherty were tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. The former is about 50 years old and the latter much younger. Judge Barnard sentenced the former to four years and the latter to two years in the State Prison and fined them $250 each.

Thomas Brown, alias Thomas Jones, was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. He is a young man and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison and fined $250

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As a general thing the natives and objects of perilous leadership are not to mean insurrection.

There being no question. The only question is whether the people of this place to-day, at St. John's Church, Fourth-avenue, will be called upon to attend a large attendance at the funeral services of the late Rev. HENRY E. TODERMAN. Professor Osmanus Sherman, an intimate friend of the deceased, will be solemnized. The funeral services will be solemnized with appropriate ceremonies, and dapper-ness. Upon assembling in the City to look in its support. The belief that to give them instant and complete control of their own affairs;—but it can hardly be supposed that the *Union* is laboring consciously and intentionally for their good.

The real object of this movement probably is to *supersede the Legislature just elected in Kansas*, obtain control of the first State Legislature and thus secure the election of two Democratic Senators from Kansas. Beyond this we can see no possible motive for the extraordinary course into which the Union scents determined to coerce the Democratic Party. How many Senators *from other States* they would *love* in such an attempt, the *Union* ought to be able to conjecture. Senator Douglas can probably inform the Editor of one, at all events. But for this policy, temporary advantage to the Democratic party—the principle of the Constitution of the United States—is utterly sacrificed. If the Union supposes no one will tolerate a scene of violence, fraud and outrage in Kansas to secure the support of the Democratic Party for a single hour after so shameful exhibition, it has no matter what appearance it may assume, it may do some, the success of the ex-

THE KANSAS CONVENTION.—We have received a copy of the Constitution, but find it is nothing sufficiently new or interesting to repay publication in all its wearisome detail. Indeed the leading feature of the instrument is the provision for the future admission of the several Territories as States, whenever they may desire it, and have the requisite population. This is the only provision for which the Convention deserves credit, and it is simply a matter of justice to the people of the Territories. The Constitution of the State of Kansas, as framed by the Convention, is now before the people for their ratification or rejection, and the election for State officers and members of the Legislature will be held on the first Tuesday in October next. The Constitution will be published in full in the Tribune to-morrow.

Our City Historian.

We observe that sundry journals out of the City following the lead of the *Herald*, chastise the letter the result of the recent election in this City as a defeat of the Democratic Party. Few of them go so far as the *Herald* does, in saying that it is a clear triumph of the Republican and Reformers are Hilary, each contending that the people in their own way, by a popular vote. The people, it says, have elected a Convention and have also approved of whatever that Convention may see fit to do. These are its words:

"If the late Convention was a *legal* body, and its action within the scope of its legal powers, it is a clear affirmation of the *principle* of non-intervention to control the *principle* expressed will of the people, upon the assumption that the whole Constitution will be submitted to the people of Kansas here in full right to decide upon the assumption that the whole Constitution will be submitted to the people of Kansas here in full right to decide that question. They have elected it by an action of a legal Convention, and the Administration, in recognizing and sustaining it, sustains the principle of non-intervention by the people of the Territories, and the election of a Legislature and Governor under the new regime.

We have not the slightest knowledge of Mr. Stanton's purposes, or inclinations, in regard to any of these matters; but we do know what is expected of his hands by the great body of intelligent and disinterested citizens who reside here. They desire an honest election. They desire an economical administration of the City Government. Economy, vigorous and sagacious administration of the affairs of the City, and the collection of taxes, are what they expect of the new Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. They want the Police Force to be kept free from partisan influences, and to be made efficient for the protection of life and property. They want the Health Department to be conducted with a single eye to the health of the City, and not to the success of any political party. They want the Fire Department to be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and the Docks and Piers to be managed with economy and fidelity. They want the Croton Aqueduct Department to be conducted with the same economy and fidelity that characterizes the management of private business. They want the Central Park to be managed with a single eye to the pleasure and benefit of the people, and not for the purpose of making places for partisans. They want the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to be men who will not only be economical, but who will see that the public money is not squandered in contracts, or in the support of paupers who are able to support themselves. They want the Commissioner of Public Works to be a man who will see that the streets are kept clean, and that the laws in relation to the use of the streets by railroads are faithfully executed. They want the Commissioner of Buildings to be a man who will see that the laws in relation to the erection of buildings are faithfully executed, and that the people are protected from the dangers of defective walls and insecure foundations. They want the Commissioner of Jails to be a man who will see that the prisoners are properly fed, clothed and cared for, and that the jails are kept in a healthy condition. They want the Commissioner of Markets to be a man who will see that the markets are properly supplied with provisions, and that the people are protected from imposition in the matter of weights and measures. They want the Commissioner of Ferries to be a man who will see that the ferries are properly managed, and that the people are protected from imposition and extortion. They want the Commissioner of Quarantine to be a man who will see that the health laws are properly executed, and that the health of the City is protected from the introduction of infectious diseases. They want the Commissioner of Streets to be a man who will see that the streets are properly cleaned, and that the laws in relation to the removal of nuisances are properly executed. They want the Commissioner of Public Charities to be a man who will see that the public charities are properly managed, and that the laws in relation to the support of paupers are properly executed. They want the Commissioner of Police to be a man who will see that the laws are properly executed, and that the Police Force is kept free from partisan influences. They want the Commissioner of Taxes to be a man who will see that the laws in relation to the assessment of property are properly executed, and that property is not assessed for more than its value. They want the Commissioner of Public Works to be a man who will see that the laws in relation to the construction of sewers are properly executed, and that the sewers are not constructed for the benefit of contractors. They want the Commissioner of Public Parks to be a man who will see that the Central Park, the Parades, and the Boulevard are managed with a single eye to the pleasure and benefit of the people, and not for the benefit of contractors, or for the purpose of making places for partisans. They want the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to be men who will see that the laws in relation to the support of paupers are properly executed, and that the paupers are not made the means of corrupting the people

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

READY MADE DOWN

TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR CASH,

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.

CLOTHING.

Nos. 33 and 35,

Corner of John and Nassau sts.

Overcoats, Cassimeres, Sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

Nos. 32 and 34 Murray-st., up stairs.

CLOTHING.

More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one assortment of

GARTS AND CLOAKS.

Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an endless choice of the choicest and richest styles of the season, at the lowest prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Nos. 47 and 49 Canal-st.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES.

GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS.

475 BROADWAY.

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Some of the richest and darkest in the market.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES.

RECARDLESS OF COST.

Also a large assortment of other Furs, at

Nos. 475 Broadway.

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Parties in want of

FINE FURS

Will find it to their interest to call at

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,

475 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Where they will find the largest and most complete assortment of

FINE FURS

In the city, at the lowest prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Are invited to call and examine our stock of

FINE FURS,

Which we are selling at

REDUCED PRICES.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,

475 BROADWAY

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCING.

INSURANCE.

STATIONERY.

PERSONAL.

TO LET.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES TO LET.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE FREEHOLD SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WE WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE

LARGE BONDS—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, the following valuable Bonds, viz.: $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1870. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1886. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1890. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1892. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1894. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1895. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1896. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1897. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due 1898. $1,000 Ohio 6 per cents, due

The New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, December 3, 1864.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fatal Affray on a Dutchess County Train.

A Pilot on Poison a Fatality.

From the Commercial Correspondent of Tuesday.

During the past two or three days the people of Newport, KY., have been profoundly agitated by the development of facts showing a design to murder an entire household by means of poison. The hideous crime is charged upon one Catherine Bruce, a colored pilot, but the evidence against him is purely circumstantial. It clusters upon one Catherine Bruce, a steamboat pilot, and the whole story is now as follows:

Some two or three years ago, Catharine Bruce, now aged thirty and thirty-five years, married a daughter of Mr. Alexander Doe, also a steamboat pilot, residing with Mr. Doe's family. Mrs. Bruce, jealous of the attentions of Mr. Alexander Doe to a young married couple, however, did not live happily with her husband, and strife being engendered between each and their respective households, they went to live with Mr. Alexander Doe, in Cincinnati-street, they using the same kitchen and table. Mrs. Bruce is the well-educated carpet-bag mulatto who is the wash-tended carpet-bag mulatto who is the wash-tended carpet-bag mulatto who is the wash-tended